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SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE REVOKED

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The satin moth quarantine (Federal plant quarantine No. 53) which became effective January 1, 1922, to prevent the spread of the satin moth (Stilpnotia salicis L.), has been revoked, effective November 2, 1936, the Department of Agriculture announced today. This quarantine affected parts of all the New England States and the state of Washington.

Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, says that when the quarantine was placed by the Department the known infested area lay within the area regulated by the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine and there was an organization at hand, therefore, for quarantine enforcement purposes. This condition has ceased to be true and at the present time there are no Federal facilities for the enforcement of quarantine regulations in Oregon and Washington, where the insect has become established, in Oregon only recently. Mr. Strong also states that because of the effectiveness of several native and introduced insect parasites in reducing the intensity of infestation and because of the relatively minor commercial economic value of the host plants, -- principally the poplars and willows -- it is doubtful if the satin moth will ever become a very serious pest in this country, although local control measures for the protection of foliage of shade or ornamental host plants may be required from time to time.

The revocation of the quarantine will leave States free to take such action as they may desire to prevent the further spread of the satin moth.

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